ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE. British Press and the French Revo-

lution. Bombardment of Moorish Ports by the French

> &c., &c., &c. Our Paris Correspondence.

POLITICAL. Paris, December 4, 1851. The Coup D' Etat-First Movements towards its Con-summation-Arrests by the Police-Enactment of New Ordinances-Astonishment of the People-Barricades-The Levy on the Bank of France-

Designs of Louis Napoleon.

The coup d'etat is an accomplished fact, and it was done with such cunning and boldness that even now, on the third day since its appearance, we cannot but look upon it, as though we were dreaming and cut of our senses. Let me proceed in order, to give the readers of the HERALD a full account of that 18th Brumaire of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. It will be remembered that in my last letter, I mentioned the article of M. Granier de Cassagnac which had appeared in the Constitutionnel, by which the majority of the Assembly was accused of having plotted, in order to upset the President, and to put him under arrest. This, plainly speaking, was a falsehood. Nothing of the kind had taken place, but the journalist who is a seide of the Elysée had acted on this occasion in the same manner as the man who, "wishing to get rid of his dog, cried out mad." The Assembly was the great ob-rtacle to Louis Napoleon's ambition, therefore it was to be annihilated. How was this to be done Propositions of all sorts had been made to the President, but they were not considered good. On Sunday and Monday last, the election to be made of a new candidate for the Department of La Seine, seemed to be favorable to the Chief of be Elyrée. For such an official affair, a display of troops was deemed neccessary, and, under thi pretext, the soldiers were scattered through Paris, as if to give protection to order. In the meantime, the preposition of M. Lee de Laborde, made at the last sitting of the Assembly, on Monday last, was considered as the ne plus ultra of insolence by the President and his followers. "The die was cast," and during the first part of the evening, Louis Napoleon and his intimes as-sembled in a private council at the Elysée, and there it was decided that the time for a coup d'état had arrived. Everything was ready for it; the generals of the division of Paris were all in favor of the Prince; the chiefs of the National Guard had been changed apropos; and the Assembly was not aware that any attempt would ever be made, that any step would ever be taken by the chief of the executive power against it. Consequently, during the night, orders were sent to all the regiments to take possession—1st, of the building of the National Assembly; 2d, of all the principal points where it is ordinarily necessary, in time of a revolution, to place troops; 3d, the officers were ordered to get supplies of wine and liquors for their

soldiers, as much as they desired.

Whilst these measures were taken, the President and his sicures were busily engaged in making cut the numerous ordonnances, which were, as soon as written down, brought to the office of the Imprimerie Nationale, and there composed by a few compositors, who, after they had finished their

primerie Nationale, and there composed by a few compositors, who, after they had finished their duty, and delivered to the officers of police a sufficient number of copies, were kept prisoners till nine c'clock in the morning. This was done in order to prevent them from giving an alarm, and thus examter la meche.

These measures were not considered as sufficient, if the leaders of the party opposed to the President were not all arrested, is order to prevent them from existing the people to rise against such a violation of the constitution. Consequently, posses of policemen and soldiers were sent to the residences of Messrs. Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Bedeau, Thiers, and Charras, with orders to take them to Vincennes either "dead or alive." General Changarnier was in bed when the efficers invaded his room with the warrant—but he was not asleep. Messrs. Charras and Thiers, who had obtained, through some spy, the intelligence of a part of Louis Napoleon's plot, had come to his house, 3 Rue Faubourg St. Honori, to see what was to be done. They did not defend themselves, and were all three taken prisoners. I was told, by a person who knew it from a reliable resurce, that General Changarnier tried his eloquence upon she soldiers who escorted him; but it was no use—they wished not to fisten to his speech. General Fedeau was not willing to obey, saws coup ferir, the arbitrary warrant issued against him; and as soon as the policemen entered his bedroom, he jumped up and seized a pair of pistels, which, being loaded, were hung at his bed side, and declared that if any one tried to seize him he would fire and kill him. The officers of police, regardless of the rank and services of the noble gateral, shot at him, and, though he returned the shot, the brave Bedeau fell down on the floor, with several builets in his breast. I am told he was removed hearly a corpse.

at him, and, though he returned the shot, the brave Bedeau fell down on the floor, with several builets in his breast. I am told he was removed hearly a corpse.

As for General Lamoriciere, he was also arrested in his bedroom; but his servant, who tried to prevent the posse of policemen from entering, was badly injured. The valiant soldier had his shoulder and left arm struck with a cane.

General Cavaignae behaved like a Roman; he was to be married yesterday, to Mme. Odrer, and he had speat the preceding evening, till a late hour, with his betrothed; therefore, when the men whose duty it was to arrest him arrived in his room, he was fast asleep. They awoke him, and forced him to dress, arging him to follow them without delay. A cab was in attendance at the door, and they all departed for Vincennes. Yesterday the prisoners were all taken from Vincennes to the Chateau de Ham, which had been prepared to receive them.

The actonishment of the Parisian people when they saw, in the morning, the daring act of Louis Napoleon, was really incredible. A sort of stupor reigned all over Paris, and scarcely any commentaries were heard on the subject. Sad looks were exchanged by neighbors, and when one dared to raise his voice, it was not to blame, but it was to approve. But, by twelve o'clock, the indignation had reached its extreme point, and in the meantime, as it will be seen by the newspapers which I sond to you, the members of the Legislative Assembly had congregated in different places, and attempted to take a vote which would cause the immediate accusation for high treason of the President. Many of them were defeated in doing so; but, last night, at the Post Office, and in several other parts of the city, a large bill, signed by M. Benoist d'Any and about a hundred of his colleagues, was posted, which had an entire signification. Till that time, the population had not thought proper to utter any word, neither in favor of, nor against the ordinances of Louis Napoleon; has resounded. The indignation against he citizens

Faris.

I know to a certainty that Louis Napoleon has assumed the responsibility of "robbing" the vaults of the Bank of France of the enormous sum of 25,000,000 francs, to be appropriated to the wants of his cause. In vain M. de Argout refused M. de Morny, who had come there at the mandate of the President, to let him have that amount of money—he was threatened with imprisonment, and was forced it contents with gorge of giving up the keys of his chest. Now, any one who has read with care the pronunciamento of Louis Napoleon, he must be satisfied that this ambitious man is on the eve of attempting to make himself Emperor of France. In the first preclamation to the people, he says, that in case the French nation express a wish to that effect, he will immediately retire into private life. But in the second published this morning, he decides whether he shall retain his authority, and receive power to make another constitution. Ah! an! this is quite different, and no doubt to morrow the traitor will change his plans and show a new face.

Ah fortunate people of the United States, how

The French Revolution and the English

[From the London Times, Dec. 5.]

In the distant days of King Louis Philippe, when Prance still labored under the yoke of constitutional measuring, and bounded her military unstated by earn-paigna in Morthern Africa, her sometimes we shape and the progression of the street of the progression of the street of the year of the progression of the street of the progression of the street o

The real claim of Louis Napoleon to the gratiquie of France and to the confidence of Europe—ene that we have always been ready to admit—was that he had given tranquillity to a matio—was that he had given revolution and that he had respected the conditions of peace abroad; and the principal motive for desiring the prelongation of his power by legal means was that this seemed the only mode of averting another revolution. But the events of the lack few days have entirely changed his position. His power can only now be prolonged by a revolution; and in place of the fallacious tranquility in which the nation hoped to rest, it is plunged into a fresh conflict. From which it can only emerge with the actifice of its liberties to a dictatorial authority or the destruction of that authority by the fury of a popular convulsion. However we may be disposed to question the ultimate success of such a complete, the chief argument in Louis Napoleon's favor seems to be that it is still more diment to suggest any other expedient. The monarchical parties are in a state of total discountiture, and the miserable intrigues of the Oriennists especially, have only served for the pretext of this sonspiracy of thegovernment against the conditions of its own existence. The republic has already lest the form in which it had been accepted by the nation, and the man who had been elected in 1848 as a refuge from its natural tendencies and inconveniences. Even the conservative party, which had exercised for a time by means of the Assembly the power gradually regalned after the revolution of February, is now stricken, divided, imprisoned and exhausted. The republic re-established after such an attack upon it, would have all the force derived from a fresh popular convulsion, and the triumph of extreme principles. It would, in fact, be far more intolerant, absolute, and probably aggressive, than it was after 1848, and consequently by the consequence of the sun of the sun

[From the Morning Chronicle, December 5]

The news which we have received up to this morning seems, when carefully sited, to exhibit the completences, rather than the qualified character, of Louis Napoleon's success. Barricades have been thrown up, but the want of heart manifested in erecting and delending them may be taken as the measure of the inclination to resist among the population of the Faubourgs. Had there been no armed oppesition at all, we might have imagined that inaction was the resource of men who waited their opportunity, whereas there can now be little doubt that it is the result of indifference. The republican leader, though appealing to the people both in the name of the laws and of socialism, have been unable to create a tumuit of the smallest moment. A few of their number, who were most forward, risked their lives without encouragement, and lost them without fruit. It seems even to be admitted that they made a mistake in wearing the sears which belong to them as representatives of the people. We some time since expressed a doubt whether complex propositions could be transfered intelligible to mobe; and it is clear in this instance, that the workmen could not comprehend how the cause of liberty could be identical with that of an Assembly, which they had been taught to regard as utterly inimical to freezem. Theirs are not the only minds which it is difficult to satisfy that the fall of the French Legis, lature, deep as was the discredict into which it had conk, is nevertheless, the crowning disaster of our age and generation. generation.
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Ent in the second published this morning, he declares that the votes will be wanted only to decide whether he shall retain his authority, and receive power to make another constitution. After an it his is quite different, and no doubt to morney and sundprover and the traiter will change his plans and show a new face.

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After an it would be feelled and unreasonable to deny that there are material advantages of the first order to there quarters the brutality of the soldiers are inhabited by this class offer strong proofs. In there are material advantages of the first order to these quarters will be said order and to suffice the and the plants of the Parliement. Steel there are material advantages of the first order to there quarters the brutality of the soldiers will be connected the soldiers and lost order are trong proofs. In there are material advantages of the first order inhabited by this class offer strong proofs. In there are material advantages of the first order inhabited by this class offer strong proofs. In the quarter the brutality of the soldiers will be connected the soldiers will be connected that one cry of the soldier strong proofs. In the quarter the brutality of the soldier strong proofs. In the quarter the brutality of the soldier strong proofs. In these quarters the brutality of the soldier strong proofs. In these quarters the brutality of the soldier strong proofs. In the quarter the brutality of the soldier strong proofs. In the decident of the soldier strong proofs. In the quarter the brutality of the soldier strong proofs. In the decident of the soldier strong proofs. In the quarter the brutality of the soldier strong proofs. In the

ments, as a brilliant contrast to the sterces and distruct which were progressively augmenting up to the end of last week. Peace, spiendor, and combet Louis Napoleon may possibly have given to his country; but he has jeopardized her capacity for representative institutions—he has made smother breach in the conductive of her freedom—he has thrust the army into a possible in front of the Hate, which is utterly inappropriate to its constitution, its tastes, and its habits of thought—and, worst of all, he has, for the time, granted a general indulgence for all those freaks of folly or violence which make up the statesmanship of continental despoisems. There is but one man aive who can force this chain of circumstance to gravitate in a different and isse deplerable direction. Louis Napoleon, master of the situation at this moment, is, to a grea, extent master of the sequel. We are very far, indeed, from believing him insincers in his submission of his claims to the award of the country. Even if the French people be strictly limited to the somewhat narrow option which he has offered to them, they will possess, in the Council of State and the two Chambers, every formal requirement for a regime of liberty. It is, however, among the mest elementary of political gropositions, that free institutions. and the two Chambers, every format requirement or a regime of liberty. It is, however, among the meet elementary of political propositions, that free institutions, to exert any vitality at all, must operate as a curb on the supreme ruler; and the chances that its resimints will be tolerated and respected are, of course, immassly diminished, when the sovereign has created or fashioscal it himself. The clinging vice of the new polity with which France is to be endowed, will be the memsay of its origin—an origin which is apparently to be sweetyped in the history of this revolution, by the appeal which has been made to the soldiers for their express anction. We apprehend that the experiment which Louis Napoleon promises to carry through is in much greater danger of being defeated by causes indevent in the very nature of representative government, than of being vitiated by fraud in its commencement. Several passages in his proclamations have advracted adminion, and have tempted many to interpret them as the mere overture to a dictaterable. One of these defines the Lagisative Assembly, and the expression has been taken as an unmistakeable hint of the intention to re-establish that shame and dishoner of the imperial constitutions—the Tribunate. But we are rather disposed to attribute the suspicious phrase to an unlucky ministry of the First Consul's programme, than to an already developed conspiracy against freedom of thought and speech. We incline to the belief that Louis Napoleon is sincere, according for the standard of ordinary human nature, in the statement both of his motives and of his designs.

But even though the hases of that future which glitters before him should be tinged, in the moment of success, with much more selfathness than patrictism, we imagine that, when the imprisonment of representatives and the destruction of harricades have to be exhanged for more refund strokes of policy, he will recognise the utter imposebility of governing without taking the country into partnership. After the recombinativ

From the Daily News Denember 5;

It is to the honor of Paris, and of the French, as a high-spirited nation, that the scheme of superseding a republican constitution by an imperial despotism was not submitted to at once and with not a struggle. Although the impudent and senselses usurpation was supported by 180,000 bayonets, and although the forces and feelings of the different classes from whom resistance might be expected were paralyzed by the previous unpopularity of the Presisent's opponents, and by Louis Napoleon's hypocritical moderation, still there were not wanting men, even amongst the people, who saw at once the despotiam about to be flung over them, and who, at all odds and hazards, were prepared to peril their lives rather than submit to it. Never, certainly, did treasen on the part of government more faily legitimize resistance. But unfortunately there was little concert in this resistance; and those partizans who rushed into the streets, piling up barricades, and braving the fire of an overwhelming army, were but the rash and impotent faw, not the representatives of any large class. The citizens did not muster under the banners of the National Guard, nor did the masses of the Faubourg's descend into the arena of the boulevards under their blood-red figs. The President and his generals (From the Daily News, December 8 ) did not muster under the banners of the National Guard, nor did the masses of the Faubourgs descend into the arena of the boulevards under their blood-red fig. The President and his generals have thus had, in the first instance, but to deal with the light troops of insurrection. The main army and the more formidable generals of resistance to his tyranny he will yet have to meet and to contend with in a strife that, however long it may endure, and with whatever vicissitudes and atrocities it may be marked, can for Louis Napoleen have but the one termination. He has already waded through blood to the first steps of his throne—his chief supporters then can be no other than the policeman and the executioner.

Successin the first instance, however, seems now unquestionably to have been the result of his comp d'etal. It does not appear that the standard of resistance, civil or military, has been hoisted anywhere, and the conduct of the General commanding at Lyons, bespeaks pretty generally the feeling of the higher ranks of the army. This General sent word to Paris that he could not retain command under the new and illegal authority that proclaims itself independent of Parliament and the constitution, but that he would prevent insurrection and avoid civil war.

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the higher ranks of the army. This General sent word to Paris that he could not retain command under the new and illegal authority that proclaims itself independent of Parliament and the constitution, but that he would prevent insurrection and avoid civil war.

Amongst the numerous classes and parties who all behold Louis Napoleon's assumption with horror and with hatred, there is little sympathy, and there can be, as yet, little concert. Neither the legitimist General, nor the military partisan of constitutional monarchy, nor even yet the commanders true to the principles of the republic—neither Changarnier, nor Lamoriciere, nor Cavaignac—could summon the popular masses to their aid. They, as well as the statesmen of their several parties, have, since the events of 1848, relied upon the army to coerce the people. And it must be confessed that they themselves are crushed by the very power which they trusted to, as monarchic, constitutional, and conservative. The fidelity of the army, the wisdom of trusting to it, and the polity of governing by military ascendancy, rather than by justice and popular conciliation, formed the very basis of that system which the majority of the late National Assembly professed and patronised. We see the result, and, we are serry to admit, the logical result, of a government and a system so framed and so supported.

We might go further, and trace the present military tyranny to the felly of those eminent men and that political class which formed the dits of French society and intellect. But we have no wish to insult the fallen, and though nover failing to consure the fatuity with which they used their ascendancy, we have both commiscration and respect for eminent and, after all, conscientious men, condemned to prison, to proscription, and presecution.

Louis Napoleon may consider the entire of the upper and educated class of society as his deadly enemies. They may there were sensent upon the statemannie of Persignys and Abbattacels, and visit with cutting contempt the rengalism of t

chee imperial maissine of Vienna and St. Petersburg. The same green has, in not, spread over Europe, from the mountains of Transylvants to the shores of our western occan. The military seasons are all the star-collectors, its judges, its senates, and its statemen. Whether such a state of things is likely or possible to and any the state of things is likely or possible to and the count of what took place on the boulevards, part of which he was himself an ope-witness to:—
"During the early part of the day, the boulevards were perfectly quiet, and carriages and other vehicles were allowed to pass. Omnibuses were even running to the Place de in Bastille up to the count of wholes, which had been issuad by the Pefect of Police in the merning, then were seeded on more rigorously, and at last only foot passengers were permitted to move about. A little after one o'clock, a curious circumstance was perceptible; the two currents coming from the Madelsins and the Place de is Mastille found themselves and deally arrested, the one before coming to the Cartin, bythe fact of barrisades being arceted at those two places. That of the Porte St. Denis was of unumal strength, being formed of overturned carriages, large blocks of wood, and other heavy materials. At the other side, coming from the Place de is Bastille, the first barricade was of received and the state of the coming the the men offering resistance; why are you doing can do to save ourselves and families from injury."
Shortly after, my guardians dropped off one by one, and I, not conceive my myself bound to remain any longer, quietly slipped away, and taking a different direction from the boulevards, made a detour, and at last gained my lodging.

longer, quietly slipped away, and taking a different direction from the boulevards, made a different direction from the bound; garded with a mighty moral to mankind. The nation which claims to stand at the very head of European civilization, and whose proper place is certainly in the vanguard, has been suddenly prostrated by a well directed blow, and lies bound; gagged, and bleeding, at the feet of her. Chief Magistrate. Not without symptoms of her own implied consent, or tacit connivance, her legislative hall is descrated—her supreme court of justice is profuned—her press is silenced or overawed—all free utterance of opinion, whether by speaking, writing, or printing, is prohibited—and her capital is, at best, in the condition of a town which has surrendered upon terms, and consented to receive a garrison. Such is the melancholy state of France after more than half a century of revolutionary agitation, during which almost every conceivable form of government, from the sternest despotism to the wildest democracy, has been by turns adopted, idolized, despised, and repudiated.

By whom has this fresh indignity been inflicted upon France! By the elect of six millions of her people. By whom has it been factiously provoked! By the most eminent of her chosen representatives. Who have been its ready instruments? An army in which the habit of military obedience has been curiously grafted (speaking generally) on extreme democratic opinions. Who have calmiy or indifferently contemplated and tolerated its perpetration? A body of eighty or a hundred thousand citizen soldiers, near the whole of the upper classes, and the bulk of the work people, in a city whore street fighting has been reduced to a science, and is regarded by thousands as a pastime, a pleasurable excitament, or a fit. Finally, has this extraordinary appeal to the law of the strongest destroyed public oredit or paral merely whether his conduct has been such as must naturally exacte a burst of virtuous indignation amongst Englishmen, who look only to its abstract lustice or morality, but what our velatile neighbors across the Channel think, or, at all events, say, of him. All the latest accounts from Paris agree in stating that order and confidence are, to all outward semblance, effectually re-established, and that praises and congratulations are pouring into the Eigsee from quarters from which they had been least expected. Nay, it is added that the imprisoned ex-representatives excite no popular commiseration, and that the wrongs of MM. Thiers, Changarnier, and their companions, attract ne no

been shot. With such edicts the life and liberty of

ments of the dearest rights of freemen, which find rare and hesitaling spologies within these realms, are adresity glossedover, or boldly justified, in Parisha exists. If it is there argued, the consequent production of the consequent of the cons

(From the London Times, Dec. 9.)

"Order reigns in Paris." The full meaning of these familiar but portentous words is not only to be sought in the cessation of fighting on the barricades, in the triumph of an enormous military force over an unorganized resistance, in which the owniers of the Faubourgs did not take an active or united part, or in the utter prostration of all constitutional opposition. They mean the absolute subjection of every act and every word of the entire population to the will of the government, represented by the summary jurisdiction of permanent courts martial. The last proclamation of the President is doubtless intended to calm the passions which have been reused, but an appeal to the people under such circumstances is a mere imposition, when there is no power to control or to oppose it. The blow just struck has fallen, not so much upon the populace, whom it is the interest and intention of Louis Napowoom it is the alterees and mention to Jouis skape, whose power has indeed departed from them. The National Gurard, which has essentially represented the armed bourgoiste of Paris since its formation in 1790, and which contributed to the revolution of February, 1848, by its abandonment of a government that unhappily relied on its fluctuating support, now finds itself superseded by a very different power. The mere possession of the arms and equipments of National Guards is readily construed into an offence; its elected officers are displaced to make room for the most devoted agents of the new government; and it is easy to foresee that the body will ore long be dissolved, in order to disarm this class of the citizens altogether. But the material force and military organization of this burgher militia are elements of less consideration in the State than the influence of that intelligent portion of the community by which public opinion is formed and propagated. All that thinks and speaks, or writes and discusses, has passed under the yoke. The Parisian press expired in the night of the 2d of December by the hands of mutes. Not a journal appeared on the morrow except to disseminate the proclamations of the government, or the more audicious "facts" published by order of the Prefect of Police. Our respected contemporary, the Journal des Déstas, formed the solitary exception in the independent press, but it obtained this miserable concession only on condition of confining itself to a scanty selection of irrelevant anecdotes or criminal trials. The correspondents of the London journals in Paris continued to perform their arduous duties with their accusate and courage, for some of their communications were written literally in a circle of fire, when the ear was stunned by the discharges of musketry and cannon. But it was made clear to them that their departation from the provinces and for the transmission of telegraphic messages. Two of our contemporaries, the Ministerial Globe, and the connery. Their offence, it will be

every citizen are in the absolute control of the

supended—the military analytic arresting, note sing, condamning, and executing whose-over pleases—the barrier implicit by such a government is more complete, because its action is more others it we and uniform than that on which any other four of French despotium has heretofore relied. The resistance sate at war, septant the promingation of the capital in April, May, and June, 1846, the from that portion of the middle classes while refuses to believe that France could full without a strangglo under complete military bondage. The attempt to denounce this resistance as an a of pilage began by brigants and headed by the time of the control of the control of the middle classes while relieve to the tourist the propole into the arms of their new masters. Even the workmen of the Faubeurg St. Antoine sloed aloof from the contest. But the seen of the conflict in the best part of the Boule variat—the dress and condition of many of the wilms—and the terrife fire directed against private houses in which no red ropublicans had panelrable and the content of the content, obstanted when the content of the content o

Incidents of the Revenution.

The house No. 2, which forms the housevard-corner of the rue Lepelletier, was very near becoming the scene of bloodahed. The lower part is occupied by a tailor. One of the men employed in the establishment, which is one of the finest on the boulevards, is said to have fired a shot at the troops from the cellar, and through the grasing by which it is lighted. The first floor of the house is used by a club—in the English, not the French sense of the word—or rather a reading room, (orrde,) of which several military men of vake and merchants are members. At the moment I speak of, there were mere than a dozen of the members in the large fron room. A body of soldiers entered the house b force, and hearing something of its being a club thought it was the seat of some political society. They sought out the man who had fired at them, and who tried to hide himself in the recess of the cave. They staobed him in several places; not mortally, however, though but for the presence of their officers they would have shot him on the spot. They then rushed up stairs to esize the sembers of the club, who tried to explain whe they were. But for the fortunate circumstance of their General (Lafontaine) being a member of the club, it is prehable the soldiers would have saccificed them to their farry As it was, two members were wounded by the volle-fired at the windows from the streets. One is a retired general officer, another a merchant, who we time very nearly becoming victims of the allege act of a servant ef the catablishment. It was at the same moment the two shots struck the upper part one of the windows of an apartment on the second four of the house No. 1, rue Lepelletier, and whic forms the opposite angle of the same street.

A servant who was knocking at the door of house of the rue de Grammont, where it also form the corner of the Boulevard, had his hat perferate with a ball so close as to out the hair from his head The bullet struck against a stone of the wall, became of the rue de Grammont, w

I have just returned from a visit to some of the feenes of action on Thursday. Most of the house in the Rue St. Martin are riddled with balls, and many persons are actively employed in stopping u